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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/847,709	05/03/2001	Marvin Moser	IDS 118673 (3037-4190)	7018
7590	05/08/2006		EXAMINER	
MORGAN & FINNEGAN, L.L.P. 345 Park Avenue New York, NY 10154			KIM, JUNG W	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2132	

DATE MAILED: 05/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/847,709	MOSER, MARVIN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jung W. Kim	2132	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 September 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 56-68 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 56-68 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

KAMBIZ ZAND
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office action is in response to the RCE filed on September 22, 2005.
2. Claims 56-68 are pending.
3. Claims 56-68 are new.
4. Claims 1-55 are canceled.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

5. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on September 22, 2005 has been entered.

Claim Objections

6. Claim 66 is objected to because of the following informalities: replace "first and second concurrent task" with –first and second concurrent tasks--. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. Claims 63, 64 and 66 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
8. Claim 63 recites the limitation "the first concurrent task". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
9. Claim 64 recites the limitation "the second concurrent task". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
10. Claim 66 recites the limitation "the first and the second concurrent task". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. Claims 56-61, 67 and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korn U.S. Patent No. 6,880,083 (hereinafter Korn) in view of W3C HTML 4.01 Specification (hereinafter W3C).
12. As per claim 56, Korn discloses a method executable in a computer for restricting access to a script in a computer comprising the steps of:
 - a. storing a modified web page in a web server including a hypertext object having a reference to a decryption program (col. 2:14-30 and lines 34-35; 3:32 and lines 37-38);

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- b. storing an encrypted script in a web server and storing a decryption program on a server capable of decrypting the encrypting script (Korn, col. 2:14-30; 3:15-20, 30-33);
 - c. sending a first URL request to the web server for the modified web page by a web browser in a computer (3:36);
 - d. receiving the first URL request at the web server and fetching the modified web page for a first download to the web browser, wherein a user's browser downloads the encrypted script and the decryption program (Korn, 3:36-38);
 - e. decrypting the encrypted script by the run-time environment to produce a script for transmittal to and execution by the web browser (Korn, 3:59-60; an applet runs in a JRE).
2. Korn does not expressly teach the hypertext object including a reference to the encrypted script, nor does Korn explicitly disclose the steps of sending a second and third URL request and receiving the second and third URL request as recited in claim 56. W3C teaches incorporating a hypertext object within an html page to invoke remotely located objects that perform dynamic tasks, including functions defined by applets; furthermore, the hypertext object includes parameters to identify the location of remote data read in by the objects to perform the dynamic tasks (section 13.3, especially section 13.3.1 "Rules for rendering objects" and 13.3.2 "Object initialization: the PARAM element"; section 13.4). In this prior art, objects such as applets are rendered in the following order: a user agent first renders the object (pg. 8 of section 13.3.1 "Rules for rendering objects," "The user agent must first try to render the object"),

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and when the object is rendered, the user agent searches for PARAM elements as parameters for the objects (pg. 12 of section 13.3.2 "Object initialization: the PARAM element," "When an OBJECT element is rendered, user agents must search the content for only those PARAM elements that are direct children and "feed" them to the OBJECT") In one example, a hypertext object in a modified web page (the <OBJECT> tag in an html page) references the object using a URL ("<OBJECT classid="http://www.gifstuff.com/gifappli" [first line of pg. 12 of section 13]) and also references the run-time data to "feed" into the object as a URI ("value=".//images/elvis.gif" [4th line of pg. 12 of section 13]). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store a hypertext object including a reference to the encrypted script (OBJECT tag) in a modified web page and a reference to the decryption program (PARAM attributes), whereby access for restricting access to the script includes the following steps: sending a second URL request to the web server initiated by the user for the decryption program (Korn, 3:38: "clicking on an applet"); receiving the second URL request at the web server and fetching the decryption program for a second download to the web browser (classid and codebase attributes define URIs to request and retrieve the object); retrieving the URL reference to the encrypted script in the modified web page by the web browser; sending a third URL request to the web server initiated by a runtime environment for the encrypted script; and receiving the third URL request by the web server and fetching the encrypted script for a third download to the run-time environment (PARAM attribute value is a URI designating a resource [last line of page 11 of section 13]; applets are

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rendered and run in a JRE). One would be motivated to do so since the invocation of remote objects and remote data sets using hypertext enables access to dynamic programs and data sets from a remote location, which enables greater flexibility to store and retrieve programs and data sets (W3C, *ibid*). The aforementioned cover the limitations of claim 56.

3. As per claim 57, the rejection of claim 56 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korn in view of W3C is incorporated herein. (*supra*) In addition, Korn and W3C further teach or suggest detecting in the first download by the web browser a URL reference in the modified web page to a decryption program (Korn, col. 3:37-38; W3C, pg. 9 of section 13, “classid”).

4. As per claim 58, the rejection of claim 56 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korn in view of W3C is incorporated herein. (*supra*) In addition, Korn and W3C further teach or suggest detecting in the second download by the web browser a URL reference to an encrypted script in the modified web page (Korn, col. 3:37-38; W3C, pg. 12 of section 13, “PARAM” and “value=”.*./images/elvis.gif*”).

5. As per claim 59, the rejection of claim 56 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korn in view of W3C is incorporated herein. (*supra*) In addition, Korn and W3C further teach or suggest invoking the decryption program with the reference to

the encrypted script by the web browser for execution by the run-time environment.
(Korn, col. 3:37-38, an applet runs in a JRE)

6. As per claim 60, the rejection of claim 56 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korn in view of W3C is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, Korn and W3C further teach or suggest the web browser is a multi-tasking browser (Korn, col. 1:12-13; 2:35: IE is a multi-tasking browser).
7. As per claim 61, the rejection of claim 56 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korn in view of W3C is incorporated herein. (supra) In addition, Korn and W3C further teach or suggest the run-time environment is a multi-tasking run-time environment (applets run in an JRE, which is a multi-tasking run-time environment).
8. As per claims 67 and 68, they are claims corresponding to claims 56-59, and they do not teach or define above the information claimed in claims 56-59. Therefore, claims 67 and 68 are rejected as being unpatentable over Korn in view of W3C for the same reasons set forth in the rejections of claims 56-59.
13. Claims 62-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korn in view of W3C, and further in view of Hall CORE Web Programming, Chapter 14, "Concurrent Programming using JAVA Threads" (hereinafter Hall).

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9. As per claims 62-66, the rejection of claim 60 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korn in view of W3C is incorporated herein. (supra) Neither Korn nor W3C explicit disclose or suggest launching concurrent tasks by the multi-tasking browser when the web page is loaded into the web browser; wherein the first concurrent task sends the second URL request to the web server for the decryption program; wherein the second concurrent task sends the third URL request to the web server for the encrypted script; wherein the multi-tasking runtime environment suspends to wait for the multi-tasking runtime environment to detect that the multitasking web browser has stored the encrypted script; wherein the multi-tasking browser triggers the multitasking runtime environment to synchronize the first and the second concurrent task by detecting the availability of the encrypted script. However, multitasking is a notoriously well known means in the art to configure tasks within an application to enable the benefits of concurrent programming. For example, Hall discloses utilizing threads within an applet run on a Netscape Browser to perform concurrent tasks for the purpose of efficiency and convenience (pg. 749, introduction and pgs. 750-760; pgs. 770). Hall further discloses arbitrating contention for resources by locking code for a given thread and notifying other thread when the lock is released by the given thread; this process ensures that the locked code is available only when the thread locking the code is finished executing the code, which prevents improper execution of the code (pg. 760-762; pg. 766, "notify()" and "notifyAll()") In the case of the tasks for submitting the URLs for the decryption program and the encrypted script, these are atomic tasks that do not require a necessary order for proper operation, and hence, concurrent submission of

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the URL for the decryption program and encrypted script are obvious variants in view of Hall. Moreover, the step of suspending the runtime environment to detect multitasking web browser has stored the encrypted script, wherein the multitasking browser triggers the runtime environment to synchronize the first and second concurrent task by detecting the availability of the encrypted script is an obvious enhancement since decryption of the script can only proceed when the encrypted script is available locally within the browser. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to launch concurrent tasks by the multi-tasking browser when the web page is loaded in to the web browser; wherein the first concurrent task sends the second URL request to the web server for the decryption program; wherein the second concurrent task sends the third URL request to the web server for the encrypted script; wherein the multi-tasking runtime environment suspends to wait for the multi-tasking runtime environment to detect that the multitasking web browser has stored the encrypted script; wherein the multi-tasking browser triggers the multitasking runtime environment to synchronize the first and the second concurrent task by detecting the availability of the encrypted script. One would be motivated to do so to perform the task more quickly in a multithreaded environment and for the sake of convenience. (Hall, pg. 749) The aforementioned cover the limitations of claims 62-66.

Communications Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jung W. Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-3804. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



May 3, 2006

Jung W Kim
Examiner
Art Unit 2132



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PRIMARY EXAMINER